



PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

The Good News in Plymouth.

The glorious things of the surrender of the Confederate generalissimo and the army of North Carolina to Gen. Grant, reached here Monday morning, and its reception was the signal for an outbreak of patriotic enthusiasm such as has never before been witnessed in Plymouth. In less than an hour it was as if the town were literally covered with flags of every size, and soon the "Light Artillery" was awakening the echoes of the surrounding country, bidding everybody rejoice over the salvation of our nation from the foe that has menaced its very existence for the last four years. Nor did the forenoon expressions of joy stop here; Union men who had stood by the old flag through evil as well as good report, who had never wavered when their property was threatened with confiscation and their persons with violence, felt that their hour of triumph had come, and embraced each other on the streets in the extraordinary display of their delight.

A general desire was expressed that there should be a more formal celebration of the event in the evening, and soon after nightfall the booming cannon which was chained on an ox wagon and discharged at different points throughout the town, summoned the people to the front of the Edwards House, where they were addressed by Rev. Mr. Milin and Col. Thos. Sumner in remarks appropriate to the occasion. Local calls for C. H. Keene brought that gentleman on the stand, where he indulged in expressions which it is our duty as a public journalist, as well as our privilege, to notice. Mr. Keene said he came there to make no doubtless repentance; and if it was expected he would confess himself wrong in his opposition to the Government, he certainly disappointed all such anticipations, yet it was plain to be seen that his lungs had been extracted, and during the course of his remarks failed to characterize the efforts of the Government to suppress the rebellion as an "abolition, throat-cutting, nigger-stealing, picket shooting war," and the crimson current in his veins seemed in no danger of boiling over at the outrages committed on the persons and property of his rebel friends. He said he had not changed his political principles for the last twelve years, but nevertheless rejoiced in the triumph of our arms and the prospects of peace. His remarks were chiefly in reference to the blood that had been spilt, which, he said, would float the nation of the world, and the enormous debt and taxation which must follow the outlay of the war. Altogether he seemed to be endeavoring to throw a wet blanket on the joy of the occasion, but, significantly, for he was followed by several gentlemen in speeches of irrepressible enthusiasm, and all of them agreed in declaring their conviction that the people would pay the war debt in the same spirit of patriotic sacrifice in which they have given their sons and brothers to the cause of Freedom and Humanity. Patriotic songs were interspersed with the speeches, and we were sure the singers have thanked every one present.

The Edwards House was brilliantly lighted during the proceedings, and indeed most of the business part of town and many private residences were illuminated in honor of the great victory. Here and there, however, were gloomy edifices whose appearance indicated that their inmates felt no joy in the triumph of our arms over the cohorts of treason.

Soldiers Families.

The Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the benefit of soldiers families, may be found entire on our first page to-day. As it is a law in which all are interested in one way or another, we thought we could not occupy the space with anything more interesting to the generally our readers. It is a noble and beneficent law, and reflects credit upon all who voted for it. We have but one serious objection to it, and that is that it confines its benefits to those whom the township Trustees shall decide need it. Without stopping to give our reasons or argue the point we do not think any such provision should have been put in the law, but at all, without regard to their circumstances, should be placed on the same footing. If not why not make the men of property who volunteer or are drafted into the army serve for nothing? There are many other reasons why the restriction should have been omitted, but it will do no good to specify them now. The law, if liberally administered, will alleviate a vast amount of suffering and destitution, and none but rebel sympathizers, or traitors at heart, will complain of the tax levied for this purpose, except those women whose husbands or sons are in the army, or have died in the service, and yet are denied any benefit from the law because they do not happen to be entirely destitute. All such will have good reason to complain. We think they should at least have been exempted from taxation for this purpose, or permitted to share its benefits.

Thanksgiving.

Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation requesting the people of Indiana to assemble in their various churches and places of worship, on Thursday, the 20th day of the present month, and return thanks to Almighty God for His great blessings in giving us the victory and the assurance of the speedy return of permanent and honorable peace in the reunion and establishment of the Nation.

The Governor also exhorts the people, on that occasion to contribute liberally of their means for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, many of whom are in great need, and whose recovery depends upon speedy assistance.

Not Hurt Much.

The so-called Democratic papers are endeavoring to make their readers believe that the capture of Richmond and Petersburg are very small affairs, after all, and predict that the rebellion is far from being played out, and that the war will not cease as long as Lincoln is President. We are anxious to see what these secession organs will say about the surrender of Lee and his army. The leaders whom here look as solemn as his army, and if something is not done immediately to cheer them up they will descend and go into a decline. We ran against an old hard-shell Democrat on Monday, and were much amused at his general intelligence and pertinacity in insisting that the capture of Richmond and Petersburg and surrender of Lee, were small affairs to be so jubilant over. His faith in the ultimate triumph of the Confederacy seemed to be unshaken by recent events. We presume he had come to the conclusion that God had forfeited the independence of the Confederacy and that he would adhere to this conclusion as a matter of solemn duty. This man, we believe, claims to be especially called and sent of God to preach the gospel, but we cannot help thinking he is laboring under a slight delusion in this respect as well as some others.

How they Rejoice.
We copy the following from the last Democrat to let our soldiers in the field see how heartily they rejoice over the success of the Union armies. Comment is unnecessary:

"THE FALL OF RICHMOND."

"The news of the fall of the rebel capital was received here on Monday last, and on Monday night the fourth annual celebration of the fall of Richmond" was gone through with, only on a smaller scale this time than heretofore, for the reason, perhaps, that its predicted fall had become humbling long since, to the intensely loyal, and was now a matter of very little importance. The enthusiasm was weak compared with the wild excitement and joy of two years ago, when Hooker from Chancellorsville, captured that place with 100,000 prisoners.

"But this time, as will be seen from our telegraphic reports, the fall of Richmond is a fact. After four days of hard fighting, in which both armies suffered severely, Gen. Lee evacuated the place, leaving little to fall into the hands of the federalists except what belonged to citizens. His retreat was in the direction of Danville where Grant had dispatched his main army to intercept his march. At the present writing it is difficult to tell what the plans of Lee are, but it is said that the authorities at Washington predict his early capture.

"Later intelligence from Richmond, give little in addition to the reports received on Monday and Tuesday. The loss to the rebels is given, however, which foots up 15,000 to 25,000 killed, wounded and missing; the federal loss is not given, it will be forthcoming when the war has ended. We prepare a report to tickle the fancy of the 'day-after'.

Success of the 7-30 Loan.

Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these Peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during forty-three days they subscribed and paid the cash down for one hundred and sixty-one million dollars of the 7-30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, an even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865, they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 per cent. gold interest bond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

The soldiers can see from the following article which we copy from the last Democrat what they have to expect from that quarter:

"AN APPEAL."

"By a law passed at the recent session of our State Legislature, the County Commissioners are authorized and required to borrow money at six per cent. interest, with which to relieve the wants of soldiers' families. Inasmuch as there is as yet no money in the Treasury, subject to the purpose contemplated by the law in question, we hope our patriotic friends will see the necessity of stepping forward at once and supplying the needed funds. If, as Republicans in the Legislature argued, and abolition newspapers insist, money is to be raised in the market, that the school funds cannot be loaned out, they will not doubt embrace this chance to invest with avidity, so that the needy families of soldiers may be speedily relieved from their distresses by having their allowance commence at once. There is no provision in the law we believe, requiring any body to lend the Commissioners money, although they are 'authorized and required' to borrow it. Come up gentlemen, who have a little spare means, and show your love for the 'brave boys in blue' by furnishing the means necessary to relieve the wants of their families at home, while they are perishing their lives at the front.

Is it not equivalent to telling its party friends not to loan their money to the Commissioners for the purpose of relieving the wants of soldiers' families? If not what is its object? Why does it attempt to throw all the responsibility of furnishing money for this purpose on Union men? Have Democrats no interest in the perpetuity of the Government? Are they determined to do nothing but what they are compelled to do to sustain it? The leaders, we admit, have been charged with sympathizing with the rebels, and does not the above extract furnish strong and additional proof of the truth of the charge? Does it not say in effect, that if the needy families of soldiers are relieved Abolitionists must advance the money?

There is no necessity, as we understand the law, for any one to loan the Commissioners money for this purpose, if the Board will authorize the Auditor to issue bonds to raise money, drawing six per cent. interest. The wives of soldiers will take their own money from their claims, and most of our merchants and business men will take them in payment for goods, without discount.

The Democrat informs us that Ulster won't pay and advises us to keep cool. We are obliged to the editors for the information and advice. Had they not told us they were not scary we should have remained in blase ignorance of the fact. We thought, from the way they talked, that Hinson rather caused a slight tremor of their nerves, but it must have been imagination, we guess, on our part. Such valiant men as they are can certainly look grim death in the face, without a shudder.

Gen. Carrington has been relieved of all command at Indianapolis, ordered to turn over his papers and forces to Gen. Hovey, and retired to Gen. Thomas for duty. Capt. Andrew C. Kemper, A. A. G. on Gen. Hovey's staff, succeeds Gen. Carrington in charge of the draft rendezvous.

The Republicans of Center township, Stark county, on Monday week, elected their candidate for Trustee, Sam'l Beatty, Esq., and both their candidates for Constables, while the Democracy only elected their candidate for Justice. This is the first time in many years that a Republican has been elected in this township.

On Thursday last General Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewell, Kenshaw, Bates, Combs, and many other officers, several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon. This onslaught of Sheridan's convinced Lee that it was folly to try to escape, and accordingly surrendered at the first invitation. Some are a little dissatisfied that Grant did not force Lee to surrender unconditionally, which he could have been at the expense of many valuable lives, and we cannot see but that the terms granted by Gen. G. are just as well in every respect.

The number of men surrendered by Lee, it is said, was 20,000 or 22,000. Including the General-in-Chief, there were three Lieutenant Generals, seventeen Major Generals, sixty-one Brigadier Generals. Among them are Anderson, Echols and Ewing, already prisoners, Finckh, Heth, Bushrod Johnson, Kenshaw, Longstreet, Mahone, McCandless, Mosby, Ould, (the Exchange Commissioner), Pemberton, Pickett, Rosser, Sorrell and Henry A. Wise.

It is reported that Sherman's troops occupy Raleigh, N. C., and that Joe Johnston is retreating towards Virginia, attempting to join Lee, and that Sherman was after him. Another report is that Johnston had surrendered on the same terms granted to Lee.

The Herald's Washington special of Tuesday, says: "There is the best authority for the statement that Kirby Smith and the rebel Trans-Mississippi army are ready to surrender. Texas is also ready to come back."

Stoneman has reached and cut the railroad between Greenboro and Danville, but not in time to prevent the escape of Davis, who arrived at the latter place on Monday week, and is said to be making an attempt to join Johnston.

The Republican candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Surveyor were elected at the recent municipal election in Milwaukee. The Republicans have, also, elected their candidates in Springfield and Peoria, in Illinois, and in Sandusky, Ohio. These have all formerly been Democratic cities. So was Richmond.

The Copperhead papers used to jeer old Abe for the disguise he assumed in order to get safely through Baltimore in 1861, but they will never tell their readers that Jeff disguised himself like a negro woman in order to get out of Richmond.

Parson Brownlow was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee last Thursday. The first act of the new legislature was to ratify unanimously the constitutional amendment.

Secretary Seward was thrown from his carriage in Washington, a day or so after his return from City Point, week before last, fracturing one of his arms and his jaw bone. It was thought at first that his injuries though serious were not dangerous, but the telegraph yesterday announced that they were supposed to be fatal. His death at any time, but especially at the present, would be a great National calamity.

Battle of Five Forks.

The World has an account of Sheridan's battle of Five Forks, which was the turning point in the grand conflict, which under Sheridan's generalship, will take rank with anything on record.

It appears that Grant was not satisfied with the day's battle on Friday, and placed Sheridan at once in supreme command of Warren's corps and all the cavalry. Sheridan maneuvered with his cavalry, dismounting a portion in front of the rebels, and gradually pressed them back, until their works under the most desperate and terrible fighting of the war.

While this was being done slowly, by order, Sheridan set about forming the infantry, showing the same genius in infantry tactics that he has in cavalry. It was a marvel to see so paltry a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 16,000 rebel infantry; yet they did so in such manner as to completely hide the movement of the infantry. They were driven back, step by step, to their works; then the signal was given, and the infantry closed on the works like a huge barn door.

The rebels saw their position, but did not attempt to appreciate how desperate were their circumstances. They fell back to the left only to see four lines of battle waiting to drive them across the field at the right. They were driven back in their vain attempt to fight, and in the rear their foot and cavalry began to assemble. Slant fire, cross fire, direct fire, fire by file and by battery rolled perpetually, cutting down their bravest officers and straining the nerves of the survivors. Their own artillery was turned upon them. The bodies of cavalry mounted their parapet and charged down upon them; slashing and trampling their way to the enemy's position.

They had no commanders to lead them out of the trouble into which they had fallen. A few more volleys, a few more charges, with the command to die were enough to put them to flight. They were thrown on the ground and five thousand men were Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued by Custer who pressed them far into the desolate forest.

No attack on the latter line was made as yet, as the position is a strong one and will be defended to the last or evacuated.

During the night the 4th corps, holding the line north of the river, and the 6th corps, connecting with the 6th corps on the right; and the 21st, on the left, advanced at daylight and took the works in their front with slight loss. Over 1,000 prisoners were captured there by Foster's and Turner's divisions under General Gibbons. They were supported by the colored division of the 25th corps but the latter did not get into action.

The 24th corps, which held the line from the river a mile and a half east of the Boydston road to over a mile west of it, delayed advancing till Sheridan with the 6th corps got within a short distance of the rebel line, when the entire line moved forward, carrying the works almost without opposition.

The enemy was found to have fallen back from the line of the river, and the 6th corps cutting them off, they having reached the South Side road early in forenoon, and have been tearing it up. This cut the rebel army in two, and the 21st division then moved forward, and the 21st corps at once started across the South Side road towards the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it, and thus escape capture; but they ran against Sheridan, and putting on a bold appearance, made no move.

News to this effect having reached headquarters, two divisions of the 21st corps at once sent to flank and if possible capture the enemy's rear. Our losses during the day cannot be given, but it is believed that 2,000 will cover them. Many valuable officers are among the number, whose names, however, are not obtainable, as the captured rebels will sum up about 10,000 prisoners and 300 guns, including those taken by General Sheridan yesterday. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is not known, but in front of 9th corps they lay dead and dying, and their bodies were thrown down by the hundreds at each effort to regain their lost ground. General Ramsay is wounded and a prisoner in our hands. He was found at a point on the line of the river, and was being escorted to the rear by a small force of his own men. He was found by our men, and was taken to the rear. Prisoners were removed. Prisoners were removed. Prisoners were removed. General A. P. Hill was killed.

Details of the Capture of Richmond and Petersburg.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 10:30 P. M., April 5.

Major General Dix: The following details relating to the capture of Richmond and its occupation by our forces have been telegraphed to this Department from City Point:

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. General Weitzel learned at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday that the city was being evacuated. At daylight he moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast in the expectation that they might have to fight.

He met no opposition, and on entering the city was greeted with a hearty welcome from the people. The Mayor went out to meet him, and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. General W. finds much suffering among the people. The rich, as well as the poor, are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number twenty thousand, half of whom are African Americans.

It is not true that Jeff Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house where I am now. He left at 7 p. m. by the Danville railroad.

All the rebels' arms have been captured. Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith went with the army. Judge Campbell remains here. General Weitzel took 1,000 prisoners besides the wounded. A. C. R. has captured the rebel train. The number of at least 500 pieces, 5,000 muskets found in one lot, 30 locomotives and 300 cars are found here. The Petersburg railroad bridge is destroyed, and the Danville railroad bridge is partially so. The connection with Petersburg can be made.

All the rebel vessels are destroyed, except an unfinished one, which has her machinery in perfect order.

The Tredegar Works are unharmed, and the machinery to-day is under General Weitzel's order.

Lately Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with rebel prisoners of war.

Most of the editors fled, and especially John Mitchell.

The Whip appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at its head. The theater opens here to-night. General Weitzel describes the reception of the President as enthusiastic.

THE OLD FLAG TRIUMPHANT.

Lee and his Entire Army Surrendered to General Grant.

The Correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON April 9.

Major General Dix: This Department has received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. D. tails will be given as speedily as possible.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, April 9—9 p. m.

Major General Dix: This Department has received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, April 9—4:30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: This afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, April 9—1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:

Your note of this date is but this moment (11:59 a. m.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road to the Farmville and Lynchburg Road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walters' Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this note, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:

Your note of this date is but this moment (11:59 a. m.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road to the Farmville and Lynchburg Road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walters' Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this note, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

In accordance with the assistance of my letter of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit: Rules of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to the officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate; the officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, munitions, and public property to be packed and stacked and turned over to the officer appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. These will be left to the owners, but they will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 9th April, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

General—I have received your letter of the 8th inst., containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted—I will proceed to design the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Grant and General Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram to the Secretary of War:

CLINTON HOUSE, VA., April 9, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Special attention given to CUTTING, and garments warranted to fit if made as cut.

Give a call before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble whatever to show goods.

See Shop on LAPORE STREET, one door west of corner, near the corner.

Force & Krueger.

Plymouth, Ind., 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

General—The results of the contest convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to submit myself to the responsibility of your further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Commanding Armies of the United States.

APRIL 7, 1865.

General—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I respect your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, and condition of its surrender.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant,

Commanding Armies of the U. S.

APRIL 8th, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

General—Your note of last evening in reply to mine of the same date, asking on what conditions I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is received. In reply I would say, that peace being my first and last object, I am content that I insist upon, viz: that the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, or given sickness, or general disability, or fee and age and chronic affections of the kidneys, gravel, all diseases of the back and joints, fever, convulsions, chronic and acute inflammation of the chest, pleurisy, pneumonia, erysipelas, erythema, hip disease, white swelling, salt rheum, giddiness of the head, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, neuralgia, scurvy, dropsy, king's evil, and those difficulties brought about by the indiscretions of youth, etc., etc., successfully treated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Com. Armies of U. S.

APRIL 8th, 1865.

General—I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but I am content that I insist upon, viz: that the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, or given sickness, or general disability, or fee and age and chronic affections of the kidneys, gravel, all diseases of the back and joints, fever, convulsions, chronic and acute inflammation of the chest, pleurisy, pneumonia, erysipelas, erythema, hip disease, white swelling, salt rheum, giddiness of the head, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, neuralgia, scurvy, dropsy, king's evil, and those difficulties brought about by the indiscretions of youth, etc., etc., successfully treated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Com. Armies of U. S.

APRIL 8th, 1865.

General—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace and you, and that the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Hoping that all our difficulties may be settled

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Com. Armies of U. S.

APRIL 9.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

General—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace and you, and that the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Hoping that all our difficulties may be settled

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Com. Armies of U. S.

without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully &c.,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

April 9—9:30 p. m.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you and the great armies under your command. The thanks of this Department of the Government, and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be tendered to you and the brave soldiers and gallant officers of your army for all time.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

April 9—10 p. m.